

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1204879-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 31

Page 59 ~ Duplicate;

Page 61 ~ b7D;

Page 62 ~ b3 - Per CIA; b7D; b7E;

Page 63 ~ b3 - Per CIA; b7D; b7E;

Page 64 ~ b3 - Per CIA; b7D; b7E;

Page 65 ~ b7D;

Page 67 ~ Duplicate;

Page 74 ~ b7D;

Page 75 ~ b7D;

Page 84 ~ Duplicate;

Page 85 ~ Duplicate;

Page 92 ~ Duplicate;

Page 93 ~ Duplicate;

Page 98 ~ b7D;

Page 103 ~ Duplicate;

Page 104 ~ Duplicate;

Page 109 ~ Duplicate;

Page 110 ~ Duplicate;

Page 119 ~ Duplicate;

Page 120 ~ Duplicate;

Page 121 ~ Duplicate;

Page 122 ~ Duplicate;

Page 123 ~ Duplicate;

Page 124 ~ Duplicate;

Page 127 ~ b3 - Per CIA and FBI; b7E;

Page 146 ~ b7D; b7E;

Page 147 ~ b7D; b7E;

Page 164 ~ Duplicate;

Page 165 ~ Duplicate;

Page 166 ~ Duplicate;

Page 168 ~ b3 - Per CIA and FBI; b7E;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

300 Martin Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
February 9, 1944

JEJ/mb
[REDACTED]

Director, FBI

Re: ~~USE OF CURRENCY IN TRANSMISSION OF~~
~~CODE MESSAGES~~

Dear Sir:

On February 4, 1944, Lt. NOLAN KAMMER, Office of Naval Intelligence, Mobile, Alabama, furnished a communication dated February 1, 1944 marked "~~Confidential~~" supplied his office by headquarters, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, calling attention to the fact that United States bills can be rather easily split in two allowing the concealment of secret messages between the two halves. The above mentioned communication also contains a photograph designed to illustrate the above procedure.

Although the Bureau is undoubtedly in possession of such information, the communication as furnished this office is transmitted herewith for informational purposes.

Very truly yours,

D. K. Brown
D. K. BROWN, SAC

Encl. 1

ENCLOSURE
24

80-604-259

29 FEB 12 1944

EX-40

51 APR 384
Op. 18

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

In reply address not the
signer of this letter, but
Commandant, Eighth Naval
District, Federal Building,
New Orleans, No. 12, La.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT
FEDERAL BUILDING

Refer to No.

NEW ORLEANS, NO. 12, LA.

A6-2/B-7-A
ND8/16:TDA;jph
Serial No. I-

02207

1 FEB 1944

To: All Naval Intelligence Offices, ND8

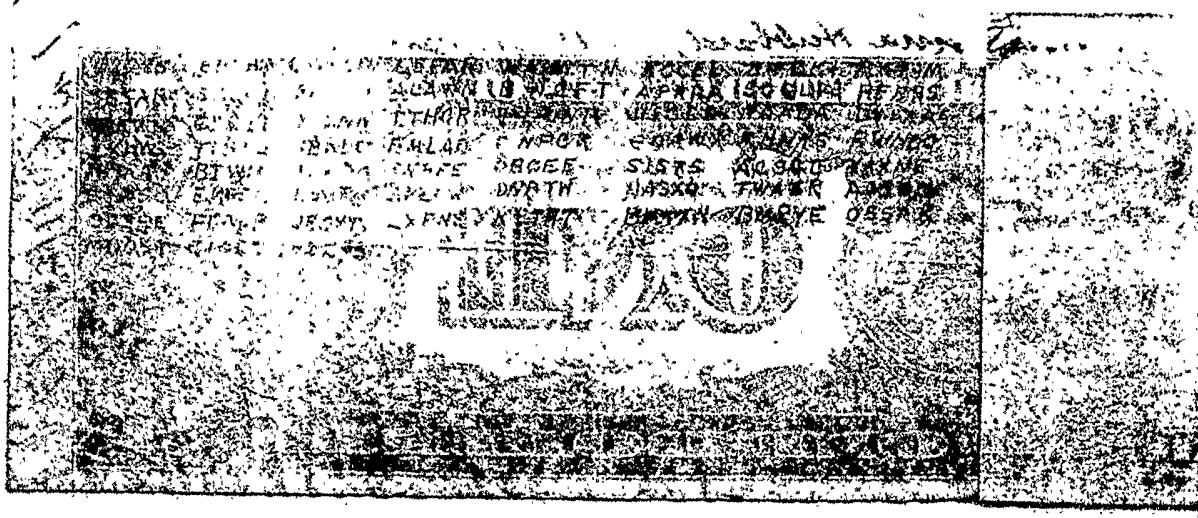
Subj: Currency - Use of in Transmitting Code Messages.

1. Pictured below is the "inside" of a "split" dollar bill upon which an encoded message was written in ink, whereupon the halves of the bill were pasted together again, thereby concealing the message completely. The only way to uncover such messages is to examine currency carefully. Close scrutiny of bills, particularly the edges, will disclose whether they have been split.

2. The method illustrated has obvious advantages for enemy couriers, and to combat it successfully vigilance on the part of officials concerned with the examination of currency brought into or taken out of the U.S. is required. Extra copies hereof are enclosed for distribution to proper and interested government agencies. Additional copies will be furnished upon request.

W. S. HCGG
W. S. HCGG

District Intelligence Officer



80-604-259
ENCLOSURE



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana
February 8, 1944

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



Handwritten scribbles and initials

Director, FBI

Re: ~~SECRET~~ MESSAGES ON CURRENCY

Dear Sir:

There is being attached hereto a letter distributed by District Intelligence Officer for the Eighth Naval District, which carries a photograph of a "split" one dollar bill on which a message had been concealed.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Kitchen
A. P. KITCHIN
SAC

Enclosure
100-8300
cc:
CEW:ts

*Enclosure detached
in lab & attached to
subsequent memo to
Mr. Clegg
JLC 4/26/44*

RECORDED
& INDEXED

80-604-260

FEB 12 1944

EX-5

Handwritten initials and signatures

384
58 APR 21 1944

b7E

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
March 22, 1944

80-604-261

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
Re: [redacted]
[redacted]

With your letter of February 3, 1944, I received the piece of letter [redacted] In accordance with your request, this matter is being kept strictly confidential.

Further reference is made to your letter of March 2, 1944, with which [redacted]

[redacted] The FBI Laboratory is not in possession of any additional possibilities in the use of this method of secret writing.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - [redacted]

cc - [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 24 1944 PM

b7D

b7D

b7D

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-273063-4

384

117



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1944

RHC:ANK
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY *W*

Re: Secret Ink Research.
Interim Report.

In connection with the current Crown and Altschuler cases, experiments done tend to prove the secret ink used was of considerable concentration, estimated at about 7.5% in the Altschuler and 5% in the Crown.

No work on the current projects was done during February.

Respectfully,

D
D. J. Parsons

RECORDED

180-604-263

29 MAR 15 '44

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b3 Per CIA
b7E



384

MAR 20 1944 (11)



PAL:MOA

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Re: Secret Ink Messages

80-604

A comment by the Laboratory has been noted on a secret ink message received January 21, 1944, from SIS Number 54 at Lima, Peru, to the effect that the type of ink used is no longer considered secure as it is believed that censorship can develop same without altering the original and recommends that this Agent discontinue employing this ink except under absolute necessity, and instructed that he should discard the pills used to prepare it.

I believe that all SIS Agents who have a particular ink which should be discontinued should be advised by the fastest means of communication as soon as it is determined that the ink is not satisfactory for any reason and they should be furnished through another Agent who is departing for assignment and who will be in a position to contact the Agent with the out-of-date ink method to take a new and secure type of ink and furnish instructions in the proper use of same to that Agent.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Laboratory in the future communicate by cable with Agents who have inks which are later determined to be insecure as soon as it is determined the ink is insecure and instruct the Agent not to use same. It is also recommended that arrangements be made so that the next Agent who is departing on assignment and will be in a position to contact the Agent with the out-of-date ink be given a supply of new ink and instructed so that he may advise the Agent in the proper technique in using the new ink. It is also recommended that a thorough survey be made by the Laboratory immediately to determine whether any Agents now have insecure inks and that they be appropriately advised by cable not to use same.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

P. A. Larmoyaux



384

80-604-214

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C

STC

WCB:ams

March 9, 1944

80-604-265

RECORDED

MR. JOHN N. SPEAKES
THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
SANTIAGO, CHILE

RADIOGRAM - DEFERRED

RE: SECRET INK - CHILE ADMINISTRATIVE

INSTRUCT NO. 154 AND NO. 61 TO DISCONTINUE USE OF SECRET INKS GIVEN
THEM AT BUREAU.

ALPHABETICAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ison
A. Tamm
egg
rrey
avin
ld
chois
son
acy
ers
erson
rbo
adon
rford
rke
inn Tamm
ise
ndy

702
Chd
5740088

217-2129

MAR 10 2 15 PM '44

MAR 10 8 33 PM '44 *7554*

sent via Bureau Radio 3:10 PM 6:08 PM



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 7, 1944

ENC:ANK

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Ink Messages

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. P. A. Larmoyeux for Mr. Nichols dated January 24, 1944 which noted the laboratory's comments on the pyramidon secret ink message received January 21, 1944 from SIS #54 at Lima, Peru as follows: "The type of ink used is no longer considered secure as it is believed that Censorship can develop the same without altering the originals and it is recommended that this agent discontinue employing this ink except under absolute necessity, and that he discard the pills used to prepare it."

It was stated in the reference memorandum that it was the belief of the writer that under the above conditions all SIS Agents involved should be advised by the quickest way and that the ink to replace the obsolete one should be sent along to the Agent with a departing Agent who could furnish instructions in its use. It was accordingly recommended that such procedure be adopted and that an immediate thorough survey be made by the laboratory to determine any other Agents in the same position.

On the day that the subject message from SIS #54 was received a survey was made in which it was determined that the following men who have been instructed only in the pyramidon method of secret ink writing were active in the field of SIS:

Heber M. Clegg ✓
Donald B. Clegg ✓
William L. Shea ✓

Samuel A. Lothrop ✓
Roger T. Stone ✓
L. C. Beck ✓

Robert W. Wall ✓

At this time Mr. R. D. Auerbach of SIS was contacted telephonically and advised of the situation, which he stated would be handled immediately. No arrangements were made at this time, however, as to supplying this agent with a substitute secret ink method before his return to the laboratory for retraining. Although it is believed that supervision by laboratory personnel of secret ink training is by far the most desirable, the laboratory is in a position to supply an appropriate secret ink method to an agent who might carry it along to be imparted to another agent, should such a procedure be requested by SIS.



Respectfully,

RECORDED

D. J. Parsons

247707

80	60	7	5
F	B	I	
14	MAR	13	1944

SIS

2/10/44
Stop placed on
their names to
change ink when
arrive SOG.
RDR

padding to Lima
mi - Hall at Lima
+ speaks at
W.C.B.
3.9/44

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy



JAM:AW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 28, 1944

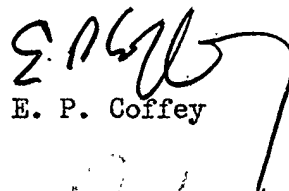
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG - 5256

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 22, 1944, dealing with a proposed list of subjects to be given by George Washington University which included secret inks and the chemistry of secret writings. If it can be handled without becoming too much involved, it is believed highly desirable to discourage the teaching of such a course for the reasons set forth below.

1. The information in this field to be of any value to a person working on such material involves the disclosure of confidential information which might get into the wrong hands.
2. There would be no adequate control over who took the course.
3. Those persons who are legitimately working with such material at the present time are by and large already employed by one of the Government agencies doing confidential work and are probably far ahead of Prevedin in the subject matter.

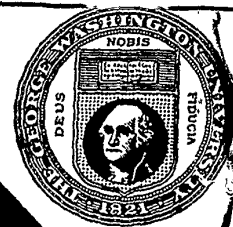
Very truly yours,


E. P. Coffey

RECORDED

18-604-
H-15
29 MAR 21 1944

384
37 MAR 27 1944



The George Washington University • School of Engineering

Announces Fifteen-week War Training Courses in
ENGINEERING • SCIENCE • MANAGEMENT

Beginning January 3, 1944

Recent high school graduates, women, and older men are trained in much needed wartime skills.

Inservice training is given those now in war work to fit them for more highly skilled jobs.

Advanced Air Conditioning	Elements of Interior Ballistics	Naval Architecture
Advanced Engineering Mathematics	Elements of Radio Communication	Ordnance Materiel
Advanced Mechanical Drawing	Elements of Sanitary Engineering	Photogrammetry
Advanced Radio Communication	Engineering Fundamentals (Jr. Engineer—Supplemental) Part II	Plane Trigonometry
Advanced Reinforced Concrete Design	Engineering Instruments	Principles of Electricity
Advanced Tool Engineering	Fundamentals of Ultra-high-frequency Radio	Principles of Radio—Part I
Aircraft Instruments	General Engineering Drafting	Principles of Radio—Part II
Applied Hydraulics	Heating, Ventilating, and Elements of Air Conditioning	Problems in Practical Radio Engineering—Part I
Calculus for Engineering and Research Personnel	Illumination	Problems in Practical Radio Engineering—Part II (Advanced)
Cartography	Introduction to Naval Architecture	Production Engineering (stressing the limitations of manufacturing methods)
Circuit Analysis by Operational Methods	Introductory Engineering Mathematics (Inservice)	Radio Communication Laboratory—Part II
Combustion Engines	Laboratory and Industrial Applications of Optics	Small Arms Weapons
Electrical Engineering—Introduction	Map and Chart Projections	Theoretical Hydraulics
Electrical Engineering—Review	Marine Engineering	Theory of Reinforced Concrete Design
Electrical Motor Applications and Control	Metal Components of Engineering	Topographic Drafting
Elementary Electricity and Magnetism		
Elementary Mathematics for Engineering Computations		

New Courses Already Suggested, to begin May 1, 1944 and end August 11, 1944.

Aircraft Radio
Diesel Engines
Invisible Inks, their
Chemistry and Use in
Cryptography
Library Techniques for
Research Personnel in
Physics and Engineering

Methods of Applied
Advanced Mathematics
Plastics
Petroleum Geophysics

Additional Suggestions from Department or Bureau _____ (please name)

Registration: 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. on December 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Tuition: Tuition is paid by the United States Government.

Hours: All classes are held in the evening between 7:00 and 10:30 on a part-time basis.

*This Program is offered by the University in cooperation with the United States Office of Education.
Registration and courses are subject to the approval of the Office of Education.*

For information and registration apply to

PROFESSOR FRANK A. HITCHCOCK, ROOM 306

SECOND FLOOR, CORCORAN HALL

725 21ST STREET, N. W.

NATIONAL 5200, EXTENSIONS 247 AND 255

Please Post on Your Bulletin Board

80-604-266

ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L2-1150

March 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. C. Darwin Marron

SUBJECT: Secret Writing

According to a source we believe to be reliable, ~~German~~ agents in the U.S. have transmitted messages to Spain by means of invisible ink according to the following formula:

Dilute one tablet of aminopyrine (or amidopyrine) in a small quantity of alcohol, gin, whiskey, kirsch, vodka, etc. (minimum strength: 40 to 45%). This mixture is applied to writing paper by means of cotton wound around a small stick. The paper is then dipped in the alcohol product used, (pure without the aminopyrine). It is then placed on a glass, writing down, a newspaper placed on it and left to dry for 6 or 8 hours. The clear message is written on the other side of the paper between the lines of the secret writing..

While this is for your information, we would appreciate any comments you can give us concerning this ink and its use. Is there any evidence of this ink having been used by German agents here or elsewhere?

Horace W. Peters

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

180-604-264
MAR 27 1944

~~SECRET~~

Marron orally advised of the whole use of amidopyrine, or pyramidon, by German agents. He stated that no memo necessary and he will advise Peters, orally.
 3/17/44

memo to have
3/12/44
C.D.M.

77 APR 3 1944

COFFEE

W

ADD

Secret Writing

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CDM:mkm

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : C. D. Marron

SUBJECT: SECRET WRITING

DATE: March 22, 1944

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Horace W. Peters, Office of Strategic Services, dated March 4, 1944 in the above captioned matter. Reference is also made to the request of Mr. Coffey, who desired to know the names and addresses of the German agents referred to in paragraph one of the referenced memorandum.

This is to advise that this matter was discussed with Mr. Dunn, in Mr. Peters' absence, and upon checking into the matter, Mr. Dunn stated that the information which they received from abroad was just to the effect that such secret writing had been used by German agents. No agents were mentioned, nor any further information to describe or identify same. Mr. Dunn stated that the statement did not mean to infer that there are presently working in the United States German agents, but that this reference probably referred to some case in the past.

RECORDED

180-604-369
35 MAR 27 1944384
APR 3 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1944

DJP:MR

80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Censorship Contacts

Mr. Wolgemuth and Dr. Pierce of the Office of Censorship were brought to the Laboratory on March 20, 1944, by Mr. Isaacs of the Security Division, at which time they showed to Mr. Magee and myself the first instance in which the methylene blue pencil secret ink method has been found. This secret message was on the back of a letter addressed to Mrs. Paul ~~Hickman~~ at Fairfield, Connecticut, from Paul ~~Hickman~~ in Buenos Aires.

We were advised that this message was found quite by accident due to the fact that the "carbon" used was too heavy and the writing could actually be seen on the back of the letter.

Other than this visit no contacts have been had by the Laboratory personnel and the Censorship laboratory since December 13, 1943.

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7E

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-604-270

MAR 29 1944

112
8-XE

1000

1000

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

Mr. COOPER

L2-1155

March 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. C. ~~Devin~~ Marron

SUBJECT: ⁰ Secret Writing

The attached Memorandum contains information which
may be of interest to your office.

Horace W. Peters
Horace W. Peters

Attachment

D
ENCLOSURE
al

D
80-64-271

APR 4 1944

[Signature]

384

11
581

⑦ epc/JWM

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Secret Writing

According to a reliable source, the following means of transmitting messages by secret ink have been given to certain German agents:

This consisted of small pellets, made up by mixing wax and white or red pitch ("poix blanche ou de Bourgogne"). These pellets soften when warmed in the palm of the hand, and it is thus possible to fix the pellet to the end of a matchstick. One writes quite normally, as with a pencil, in capitals, and on paper previously prepared by rubbing it with cotton wool. The text is revealed by sprinkling previously warmed powdered charcoal on to the paper; the charcoal then sticks to the wax letterings.

*perhaps noted
in section*

~~SECRET~~

80-604-271
ENCLOSURE



TDB:RCD

80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Ink examinations of
Censorship material.

In order to properly proceed with secret ink examinations on letters sent to us by U. S. Censorship, it is imperative that we know whether Censorship has conducted chemical tests on the letters, and if so what results they obtained. The only information available at the present time under the existing system is that which appears in Censorship submission slips. Unfortunately those letters not submitted to Censorships laboratory as well as letters submitted to the Censorship laboratory and treated with negative results, contain no information at all concerning testing or absence of testing. Only in those instances where a message has been developed do we receive a report within the submission slip. I therefore wish to make the following recommendation.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Bureau endeavour to have U. S. Censorship submit with every letter sent over here a statement as to whether it has been treated for secret ink and if so, the results of such treatment. If a submission slip exists we would like to receive that with the original letter.

I also wish to recommend that it be called to the attention of all of the supervisors in Division Five the importance of forwarding this information should it come to them along with the letter sent over by censorship in order that this information may be at hand at the time the examination in the laboratory is made.

RECORDED

Respectfully, D

T. D. Beach

Addendum: It is estimated that one letter in every four or five received from censorship have been previously examined and which no information is received concerning treatment.



384
61 APR 2 1944

Memo Mr. Ladd
with blank memo to
5 Section Chiefs.
11/26/44 WJS

TDB

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

[Signature]
J. E. Powell

[Handwritten mark]

80-604-272

APR 13 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WJP:ed

80-604

January 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: SECRET INK EXAMINATIONS OF
CENSORSHIP MATERIAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. T. D. Beach of the Bureau Laboratory dated January 6, 1944, which sets out the necessity for the Bureau Laboratory learning whether or not a letter forwarded to the Bureau from the Office of Censorship has previously been tested. It states that the letters submitted by Censorship contain no information at all regarding testing or the absence of testing.

A recommendation was made therein that the Bureau endeavor to have U. S. Censorship submit with every letter forwarded a statement as to whether it has been previously treated for secret ink, and if so, the results of such treatment.

In an effort to comply with this request, Censorship has informed Supervisor W. J. Powell that all communications handled by Censorship for secret ink examinations have a symbol on the envelope which reflects the type of examination conducted. The following symbols are used by Censorship, and it is suggested that the Bureau Laboratory become acquainted with these symbols so that Laboratory technicians will have knowledge of the type of examination which the letter was submitted to by the Censorship chemists:

1. Small lead pencil dots on the front and back of the envelope are used to indicate the degree of testing which the letter has undergone.
 - a. Letters examined visually in the secret ink laboratory but not submitted to ultra violet or chemical tests will be marked with one small dot on the top center of the front of the envelope.
 - b. Letters that have been examined under ultra violet only will be marked with one small dot on the bottom center of the front of the envelope.
 - c. Letters that have been chemically tested by any or all of the minor testing reagents (numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8) on one or more pages will be marked with two dots close together in a horizontal position on the bottom center of the front of the envelope.
 - d. Letters that have been major tested will be marked with two dots close together in a vertical position on the bottom center of the front of the envelope.



RECORDED

EX-1

80-604-273

APR 13 1944

384
61 APR 24 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

- e. Letters that have been examined for micro dots by steaming open will be marked with one small dot on the bottom center of the back of the envelope.
- f. Letters that have been tested for aniline crayon writing will be marked with one small dot on the top center of the back of the envelope.

Censorship has instructed its stations that dots should be made by merely pressing the point of the pencil lightly on the envelope with further instructions that their dots should be just visible and not large enough to arouse suspicion. When two dots are used, the examiner is instructed to place them about 1mm. apart.

Of course, the above only takes care of those communications which are being treated by Censorship before delivery to the Bureau and the names on the Special Watch List will not bear the Censorship symbol; due to the fact that Censorship by agreement will not test these communications. If Censorship does breach the agreement, it will presumably be by accident and such breaches should be brought to the attention of the Censorship Unit.

Censorship has advised that when a communication is delivered to the Bureau bearing the above-noted symbols with no additional information that will in effect mean that after testing nothing of an affirmative nature was found in the way of secret ink, et cetera. If, however, in routine testing, Censorship obtains affirmative results, the communication together with the submission slip, photographs of the results, et cetera, will be delivered to the Bureau. It should be kept in mind that this arrangement will work only on communications falling in Censorship's hands since December 1, 1943, when the above method of marking envelopes was introduced to the local Censorship stations.

Regarding the second recommendation of the referenced memorandum that it be called to the attention of all Supervisors of Division 5 the importance of forwarding information regarding existing submission slips on to the Laboratory, there is attached hereto a memorandum for all Section Chiefs in Division 5 covering this recommendation. *Dist. to Div 5*

It may be mentioned that the addendum of the referenced memorandum refers to the fact that the Laboratory estimates that one letter in every four or five received from Censorship has been previously examined by that agency and no information is received concerning treatment. This fact is not unusual inasmuch as the Bureau is frequently making requests of Censorship for condemned communications or other communications to or from individuals not on the watch list which communications, of course, would have been given treatment by Censorship, and the fact that no information regarding the treatment accompanies the communication simply means that Censorship's examination resulted negatively.

Respectfully,

William J. Powell
W. J. Powell

Attachment

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. G. Coffey

L2-1110

February 1, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR C. Darwin Marron

Subject: Samples of Chinese paper and two Japanese newspapers

There is attached samples of Chinese paper and two Japanese newspapers which Judge N. F. Allman of this office has obtained for your laboratory to use in experimenting with secret inks.

Inasmuch as Lieutenant Drummond, who attended the previous session in your laboratory with Judge Allman, has been transferred abroad, will it be agreeable for Mr. Clyde B. Sargent to take his place in the meetings to follow?

Judge Allman states that he does not have a Chinese camel's hair pen but will attempt to procure one if your laboratory does not have them.

Horace W. Peters
Horace W. Peters

*Attachment
detached in lab
for experimental
use — RHC*



54 MAY 24 1944

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-47

156

MAY 12 1944

Q. H. J.

273

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



CDM:MGC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: VISIT OF JUDGE ALLMAN AND LIEUTENANT
DRUMMOND OF OSS ON NOVEMBER 27, 1943
FOR SECRET INK INSTRUCTION

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Beach to Mr.
Coffey dated January 5, 1944, and to the memorandum of Supervisor
Roach dated January 17, 1944 to Mr. Ladd in the above-captioned matter.

Attached hereto will be found samples of Chinese paper and two Japanese
newspapers which were obtained by Judge N. F. Allman for experimental purposes
by this Laboratory with secret inks. The Chinese Camel's hair pen was not
obtained, but it was described as an ordinary Chinese writing pen with Camel's
hair, ordinarily used in writing Chinese characters.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this information be forwarded to the Laboratory
for their information.

Respectfully, EX-47

C. D. Marron

Attachment - Detached in

C. D. Marron



54 MAY 24 1944

Lab for experimental 4/16

RECORDED & INDEXED 156 180-604-273-41
27 MAR 12 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1944

RHC:AEC
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Coffey

RE: Secret Ink Research; Progress Report.

This memorandum is to advise that no secret ink research was undertaken during the month of March.

This memorandum is for record purposes and is to be placed in the Secret Ink file, #80-604.

Respectfully,

D.J. Parsons

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



384

APR 3 1944

80-604
MAR 31 1944



JWM:AWK
80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY *SW*

Re: Censorship Testing Methods

In connection with the laboratory examination being conducted in the Hickman case, file it was necessary to inquire of Censorship what chemicals they had placed on some of the letters.

The following information was furnished by Censorship as the key to the numbers and letters which appear on their technical reports:



b3 Per CIA
b7E

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons
D. J. Parsons



61 MAY 10 1944

Wm
RECORDED

EX -

N

80-684-274	
F	B
14	APR 11 1944

28 *ADM*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7E

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

RWM:KOB
95-0

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
April 17, 1944

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Blow.....

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: ~~ANILINE CRAYON~~
Production of ~~SECRET WRITING~~

Dear Sir:

This office developed the following information from Mr. ALFRED S. DONIGER, who is head of the Technical Laboratory of New York Postal Censorship, during the investigation of the case entitled "MAXINE SCHULTZ, with alias, [REDACTED] CENSORSHIP MATTERS", New Haven origin.

b7E

Mr. DONIGER advised Agents of the New York Office that he had received from Dr. PEARCE of the Censorship Technical Laboratory in Washington, D.C. two indelible pencils which were to be used for aniline crayon secret writing. He exhibited to Agents these pencils and it was noted that one is an Everhard Faber #705, whereas the other is an Everhard Faber #740. So far as Mr. DONIGER knows these are the only pencils on sale in the United States that can be used to prepare this type of writing. It is noted however, that the Bureau is cognizant of another pencil, namely Everhard Faber Mongol numbers 855 and 955.

Mr. DONIGER continued by stating that he had one girl presently assigned to research matters concerning secret writing with an indelible pencil and that she had found as a result of this survey some forty or fifty pencils that can be so used. However, in further conversation Mr. DONIGER advised that these pencils were obtained by the Office of Censorship from the various Prisoner of War Camps throughout the United States and they were undoubtedly pencils of a foreign manufacture.

It was also learned from Dr. PEARCE that Censorship is attempting to develop through the assistance of Eastman Kodak a special sensitized paper that can be used to reveal the presence of aniline chemical writing and other forms of chemical writing.

This matter was not fully developed as the material was volunteered on the part of the above named people and they did not exhibit readiness to



RECORDED

&

INDEXED

EX-2

180-604-275

FBI
33 APR 20 1944

167

Specimen

RWM:KOB
95-0

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
April 17, 1944

Re: ANILINE CRAYON
SECRET WRITING

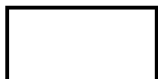
volunteer complete details.

This is being furnished to the Bureau for information purpose
only.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY, *cc*
SAC

CC



(cocase)

b7E

BY:

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C

PERSONAL AND SECRET

March 7, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Research and Development Branch of OSS is engaged in a survey of the subject of secret message techniques, including secret inks. One of the first things being undertaken is a study of the present state of the art. In this we are inviting and receiving the cooperation of other interested agencies.

The study of this subject is in the hands of Mr. George A. Richter, Chief Chemist of the Eastman Kodak Company and a paper and ink expert of international repute. He is in charge of this project under Division 19, NDRC, on behalf of the OSS. For security reasons, he works entirely in a secret laboratory.

Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has accomplished valuable laboratory work in the detection and development of secret messages, it would be helpful to us if your experience could be made available to Mr. Richter. He will be available to visit your laboratory for this purpose if such an arrangement is agreeable to you. Also, he will be authorized to give your laboratory the results of some experiments he has made with various kinds of papers and invisible inks.

Your favorable consideration of this proposal will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

John J. McDonough
Major, AUS 14

APR 25 1944

~~PERSONAL AND SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

80-604

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM *EW*

DATE: April 18, 1944

FROM : E. P. COFFEY *EW*SUBJECT: Secret Ink Project of Office of Strategic Services and
Office of Scientific Research and Development *EP* *Mr. Coffey*

Agent Marron of the Liaison Section, in accordance with previous arrangements, brought to my office this morning Mr. George A. Richter, Chief Chemist of the Eastman Kodak Company, Mr. Arthur B. Lamb, Head of the Chemistry Department of Harvard University, and Dr. Warren C. Lothrop, permanently assigned to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and also Mr. Peters, the liaison man in OSS.

Mr. Richter explained that OSS is interested in secret inks from both the offensive and defensive standpoints, and asked the Office of Scientific Research and Development to undertake a project in order to produce the best methods for detecting the enemy's secret inks and also to produce new secret inks for offensive use. The project agreed upon was, however, principally to develop new inks for offensive use by OSS. Shortly after the project was inaugurated the Office of Censorship indicated a desire to have the same group do some research work for them, notably on the defensive side of secret ink detection and therefore the Office of Scientific Research and Development has also made an agreement with Censorship for similar work.

It was further observed that the agreement with OSS is such that no disclosures concerning their ultimate findings on new inks can be made by OSRD until they have been screened through OSS.

The research group assembled by OSRD for the purpose includes Mr. Richter, Dr. Lamb, and Dr. Lothrop. Some research assignments on the project have already been given to the Eastman Kodak Company's chemical laboratories, to the Harvard laboratories, to the America Viscose laboratories, and to Dr. B. L. Clarke of the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York.

Mr. Richter and his group have already conferred at considerable length with the Office of Censorship and particularly with Dr. Pierce, the chemist over there. He intimated that Censorship has given them all the information it has concerning secret inks and during the conversation I noticed Mr. Richter made reference to the German [redacted] method which is one of the newest and most confidential and which would seem to confirm his statement that Censorship has given the group all their information.

RECORDED & INDEXED

The research group has also worked out an arrangement with Dr. Pierce of Censorship whereby when they think they have developed a very good secret ink they will submit a sample writing of it to him (without stating what type it is) and let him try to find it. Mr. Richter mentioned that they have already submitted three such samples to Dr. Pierce which he has been unable to detect or develop.

Mr. Richter further mentioned that the research group has already found it possible to be helpful to Dr. Pierce in that they were able to suggest to him a better photographic paper for detecting [redacted] inks than that he was using and were able to advise him as to whether the photographic paper should be dampened with water when being used.

62-64427-833
RECORDED COPY FILED
b3 Per CIA
b7E

80-604-277
APR 25 1944

Mr. Richter stated in effect that it was now their desire to set up arrangements with the FBI so that a full and free exchange of secret ink information could be had between the FBI Laboratory and the OSRD.

I told Mr. Richter that the Director had instructed that such information as we can assemble be furnished to the group. At the same time I pointed out to him that there could be certain instances where information was of such a secret and delicate nature that its disclosure to anybody might be unwise as, for instance, where a special secret ink had been designed for an Agent being sent on a dangerous mission. I further related to him in general terms our experience in the past where information on secret inks was disseminated too widely and was subsequently deliberately misused by some of the recipients to the distinct detriment of the security of the nation.

Mr. Richter stated he readily realized that there was a considerable problem of security and that he was the first to want to observe every security requirement.

Mr. Richter and his group did not want to enter into any technical discussion of secret inks today due to limited time. They indicated they would like to arrange such a conference for a later date.

Dr. Lothrop then proposed that a representative of the Office of Censorship be invited to the subsequent conference. I told him there was no need for this for the reason that we have had for a long period of time arrangements for the exchange of technical information with Censorship.

Subject to your approval only general background information of secret inks will be furnished to the subsequent conference.

MYEAT
W

~~SECRET~~

Form Ca 3

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

CI/SMI
RML/72562

b6
b7C

RECEIVED FROM DEUTENANT
[redacted]
MIS 1-11-44
000.73

Coffey
Cunningham
Stebbins
Cass

6 January 1944
(Date)

Subject: [redacted]

Summary of Information:

The following information is derived mainly from [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

Previous Distribution:

-of source X
-of informat X
Reliable
Credible
Questionable
Undetermined

Distribution
SB

1-11-44
Copy to FBI
TPB/BS

51 MAY 1944

~~SECRET~~

*Collection + Production of document
drawn out, + against the back and
writing*

April 29, 1944

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

Memorandum Number 81, Series 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL FBI LEGAL ATTACHES

RE: ~~GERMAN SECRET WRITING METHODS~~

Should your office have occasion to interview an individual known to have been trained in secret writing by the ~~German Espionage System~~, it is desired that during the course of such interview the following information be obtained:

- (1) Type of paper, periodical or book to be used.
 - a) What weight of paper desired?
 - b) What means of indicating pages of periodical or book?
- (2) Position of secret message.
 - a) In relation to cover message.
 - b) Special technique in positioning to fool censors.
- (3) Treatment of paper before or after writing secret message.
 - a) Any rubbing, steaming or dampening resorted to.
- (4) Medium used for secret writing.
 - a) Do you know what it is? What is its color, size, shape, odor, taste?
 - b) How obtained and how replenish?
 - c) Auxiliary methods: their efficiency.
 - d) What disguise or concealment used for writing medium to prevent its discovery.
 - e) Was a code or number given to designate a particular technique or secret ink?
- (5) Type of writing instrument used.
 - a) If match or other solid, how prepared and how used?
 - b) If solution, how prepared and how used?

RECORDED

INDEXED

148 180-604-279

27 MAY 2 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

54 MAY 5 1944

(6) Special precautions in preparing the invisible writing.

- a) What care to be taken to prevent detection of secret ink?
- b) What care to be taken to aid development of secret ink?

(7) Type of cover message.

- a) Was it to be typed or script?
- b) Commercial or private?
- c) What indicator for presence and for type of secret ink used?
- d) What signature or cover name to be used by Agent?
- e) Was any secondary meaning to be used in cover message?
- f) Language preferred in cover message and secret message.

(8) Cover address.

- a) To what address or addresses was agent instructed to write?
- b) Air mail or surface mail?

(9) Copies of secret message.

- a) Was agent instructed to send one, or more copies?
- b) If more than one, was he asked to route them differently?

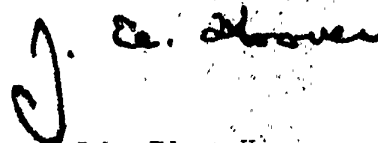
(10) Developer for secret ink writing.

- a) Was agent furnished a developer or instructions how to obtain it? What is it called? Disguise?
- b) Had he seen secret writing developed? If so, what color is the developed writing and what color is the background?
- c) Was developed writing permanent or did it disappear? Other changes?

(11) Training school.

- a) Name and description of person who trained agent in secret ink writing.
- b) Address, description of premises in which taught.
- c) Did instructor appear to be especially trained, as in chemistry or art?
- d) Had he his own laboratory? Describe equipment.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JAM:LMB

March 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: ~~Censorship~~ Material

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

The question has arisen as to whether it would be advisable to treat routinely letters and material received from Censorship for latent fingerprints [redacted] that is, so that the examination would not interfere with the test for secret inks, also whether such material should be examined and the physical characteristics noted so that if it subsequently became necessary to duplicate the paper it could be done.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Mr. Parsons advises that as a part of the secret ink development method those letters where it is desired can be given [redacted] treatment in the hood and any latent fingerprints developed photographed. He also pointed out that even after the secret ink is detected an examination can be given successfully for latent fingerprints. Such treatment, of course, will be limited where it is not possible to allow the document to be stained.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

There seems to have been very little actual need for the treatment for latent fingerprints in the past except where secret ink was actually developed. Therefore, it is believed that the most practical procedure is to limit the request for latent fingerprint examinations to

1. Those cases where from the nature of the material or from some specific request it is definitely shown that the development and retention of any latent fingerprints would be helpful to the case.

2. Where secret ink is developed or where we have very good reason to believe secret ink is present.

This same condition exists as to the use of physical characteristics and it is believed that the same rules should govern.

RECOMMENDATION: 1. It is recommended that Censorship material not be treated for latent fingerprints nor the physical characteristics taken and retained unless there be some specific and apparent reason for doing so, such as being requested by the field or Bureau supervisor or where secret ink is strongly suspected, or where it is actually developed. The report on latent development of such letters should show the limitations, that is if it has not been possible to stain the letter it should be shown that it was only treated [redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7E



54 MAY 7 1944
331

Indication of a net, possibly including [redacted] and [redacted]

80-604-280
INDEXED
MAY 14 1944

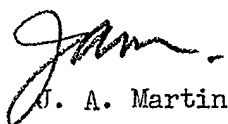
Memorandum for Mr. Coffey

March 15, 1944

2. It is recommended that appropriate instructions be issued to Censorship that the material in those cases which are on the Watch List where secret ink is suspected or has been known to be used, the material be handled by Censorship in such a way as not to place their own fingerprints on the material and it be transmitted to us incased in cellophane envelopes. The Laboratory can furnish to Censorship the necessary cellophane envelopes.

3. If this procedure is approved, it is recommended that the treatment for latent fingerprints be done wholly by the Secret Ink Chemists in conjunction with their examination for secret inks. If approved, appropriate instructions will be issued for the Laboratory Manual.

Respectfully,


J. A. Martin

OK
1/15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SI: mkm

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. G. C. Burton

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 29, 1944

DATE: March 29, 1942

Good Mr. Tamm
your coffee

Reference is made to a memorandum dated March 15, 1944 for Mr. Coffey over the signature of Mr. J. A. Martin, which memorandum contains a recommendation that appropriate instructions be issued to Censorship that material in cases on the Watch List where secret ink is suspected or is known to have been used, be handled by Censorship in such a way as not to place their own fingerprints on the material and to be transmitted to us incased in cellophane envelopes.

This is to advise that the agreement concluded between this Bureau and the Office of Censorship on July 12, 1943 covers this point specifically in Sub-section 4, under the heading "Laboratory", in which it is set out:

"In certain exceptional cases, FBI may require vital information from mail, such as latent fingerprints which might be secured only by means of immediate FBI Laboratory treatment. In this event, this liaison representative will arrange for an OC employee to open the communication in the presence of an FBI employee. It will be turned over to the latter individual immediately after this opening has been accomplished."

Inasmuch as this is the only recommendation which actively concerns the Security Division, it is recommended that this information be made available to Mr. Coffey for assistance in determining the questions propounded by the referenced memorandum.

RECORDED

EX-18

80-604-287
F B I
14 MAY 6 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 25, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Visit of Judge Allman and
Lieutenant Drummond of OSS
on November 27, 1943 for
Secret Ink Instruction

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. C. D. Marron to Mr. Ladd dated February 3, 1944 submitting samples of Chinese papers of various types and also Japanese newspapers which were obtained by Judge N. F. Allman for the secret ink unit to use in devising a special secret ink for OSS.

Judge Allman was not able to furnish a Chinese camel's hair brush, the Laboratory utilized a similar style of brush in its experiments. It was found that tea brewed by steeping in the normal manner was the most satisfactory material under the requirements stated by Judge Allman and Lt. Drummond on their visit on November 27, 1943. Secret ink writing prepared with tea can be developed simply by applying a hot iron heated to a temperature which slowly scorches the paper. It was found that the only after treatment of such invisible writing considered practicable would be to insert the document into a large book, such as a telephone directory, immediately following preparation of the secret ink writing,

These after-protection steps are not absolutely necessary but are considered to be good technique for the best possible work with the materials presented.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this information be forwarded to the Liaison Section for their information.

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons



RECORDED

180-604-282
27 MAY 3 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED - COPY FILED IN 62-64427-241

62 MAY 18 1944

0 Protection & Development of secret, invisible
and invisible writing, including
invisible writing for secret ink writing

INFO GIVEN TO
HORACE PETERSEN
5-1-44
OSS com



DJP:MR
80-604

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

May 8, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

**Re: Secret Ink Project, Office of
Strategic Services and Office of
Scientific Research and Development.**

On Saturday, May 6, in accordance with previous arrangements, Dr. George A. Richter, Chief Chemist of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, Head of the Chemistry Department of Harvard University, came to your office to outline their problem and request the assistance of the FBI Laboratory.

These gentlemen stated that their problem might be stated in two parts: (1) the development of new secret inks from the offensive standpoint; in other words, inks which could be supplied to OSS agents, and (2) the development of new detection procedures or improvement of old ones which could be adapted to mass testing and would therefore be of value to the Office of Censorship. They stated that they had conferred with the Office of Censorship and believed that they were familiar with all of the secret inks known to them, which greatly simplified our problem in that they did not expect to learn of any new inks from us. They advised us that they well understood the problem and theoretical phases of their job, but what they were now seeking were the short cuts and assistance that could be provided only by experience, and they hoped to shorten that by conferring with the experienced personnel of the FBI Laboratory.

After a brief conference in your office they were shown the Laboratory, after which Mr. Magee and myself sat down with them and discussed their problem for approximately two hours. We had prepared in advance a one-page list of secret inks which was rather a generalization and convenient grouping of the known inks either suggested or in current use. With these inks were listed developers which were either the developers supplied to known agents or developers which we knew would work even though they may not be the proper developer in all instances. In running through this list Drs. Richter and Lamb asked numerous questions regarding methods of application and pitfalls which made detection possible.

These men are outstanding and world renowned in the field of chemistry, and they are certainly in a position to do a creditable job on this problem. They obviously lacked practical experience, as shown by some of their questions. They seemed to appreciate the



EX-3

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
83

Memorandum for Mr. Coffey

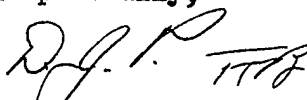
May 8, 1944

opportunity to visit our Laboratory and stated that after they had had an opportunity to digest some of the information and work with it they would like to again pay a visit and consider new problems.

We also had an opportunity to ask a number of questions which these gentlemen were well able to answer, and they both offered to assist us at any time that we felt they could be of service.

Although the one-page list of secret inks contained no inks which had not previously come to Dr. Richter's attention, he thought it was a condensed version and stated that he would appreciate a copy. A copy of this list is being forwarded to him through appropriate channels.

Respectfully,


D. J. Parsons



OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
Buenos Aires, Argentina
May 2, 1944

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC COURIER

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a pen which is called the "Franklin" pen. It is an Argentine product put out by the Franklin Company, apparently under some sort of European patent. I understand that the Army force has received a large number of these through Colonel Cavina, who is head of the local American Air Mission. The pen apparently works on a principle of an aniline dye and a glucose material although I have not gone into it.

The pen is transmitted for examination by the Technical Laboratory and for its information in the event writing comes to the attention which might have had its origin with this pen. It is not desired that this office receive a report on the results of the laboratory examination unless such a report would be of investigative value to this office.

Very truly yours,

Francis E. Crosby

Francis E. Crosby
Legal Attaché

FEC:jet
Enc.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

180-604-284
F B I
435 MAY 15 1944

EX-38

80-604
SEVEN
EPC/BUM

JUN 33/

5/13/44

Enclosure retained in file.

No action nec.
JUN 33/



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1944

VHB:mep

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: SECRET INK METHODS

BACKGROUND

By memorandum of October 2, 1943, [redacted] furnished [redacted]

a further request was made [redacted] regarding this matter.

After comparison with cases outstanding in SIS, the conclusion was reached that the chart contained no information which might compromise our investigations. In my memorandum to you of December 14, 1943, I suggested that the matter be referred to the Espionage Section and the Laboratory for their opinion and pointed out to the Laboratory [redacted] requested [redacted]

DETAILS

On May 1, 1944, the Laboratory advised that [redacted] had been retained in the Laboratory for research purposes but that inadvertently no reply had been directed [redacted] furnishing our observations or giving permission to furnish a copy to American Censorship. It was pointed out that the information contained [redacted] was admittedly incomplete, and that it is well known to [redacted] as well as to the Bureau. As a result, it was felt by the Laboratory that no comments regarding [redacted] were necessary. A question was raised as to whether a reply should be directed [redacted] at this time inasmuch as any action contemplated by him undoubtedly must have been taken previously.

ACTION

It is suggested that the Liaison Section endeavor to determine from [redacted] whether they have furnished a copy of [redacted] to American Censorship. If so, it is suggested that no reply should be directed at this date. If [redacted] has not been furnished to Censorship, it is suggested that with the approval of the Espionage Section a reply be [redacted]



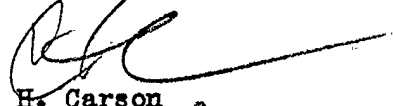
61 MAY 25 1944

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

directed [redacted] even now stating that we have no objections to dissemination of [redacted] in order that no claim may be brought forward later that the Bureau was responsible for failure of American Censorship to receive this information.

b7D

Respectfully,


C. H. Carson

5/9/44
I advised Mrs. Silveston OK
to give to censorship.
DML.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : Mr. W. J. Powell

SUBJECT: SECRET INK POLICY

DATE: May 6, 1944
WJP:ed

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the attached memorandum of Mr. Parsons dated April 19, 1944, setting forth the present Laboratory policy in the examination of secret ink on letters which are received from Censorship. The referenced memorandum cites three types of examination presently carried on in the Laboratory on the material received from Censorship, namely (1) no treatment for secret ink is given on letters received from the Office of Censorship when said letters indicate prior treatment unless the Supervisor interested in the letter specifically requests further treatment; (2) non-staining treatment - on all specimens submitted, unless specific authority is received, the only treatment given for secret ink is by methods which will not stain the submitted evidence as to leave it in such condition that the originals may be returned to Censorship and forwarded; (3) exhaustive examination - under the present policy this category is confined to those instances in which the Laboratory is specifically authorized by the Supervisor to alter and if necessary simulate the original specimens. Every known test is applied to the communication in an attempt to ascertain whether there is secret ink thereon.

COMMENTS:

(1) At the outset it may be stated that 90 per cent of the mail received in the Censorship Unit and which is later transmitted through the Supervisors to the Laboratory for treatment is Special Watch List mail. This mail by agreement is not tested by Censorship and secret ink tests when made on this mail by the Office of Censorship is in violation of the agreement and according to Censorship, conducted only through error. The instances of erroneous treatment are infrequent.

The 10 per cent of the mail received in the Bureau from Censorship over and above Special Watch List mail usually comes to the Bureau due to the fact that Censorship is sending it on their own initiative either because code is suspected therein or secret writing has been detected on the communication by the Censorship Laboratory. Frequently letters are received for a third reason, namely that after a submission slip is forwarded to a Supervisor, the latter requests to see the original. This mail, not being Special Watch List mail, is tested by Censorship for secret inks. Therefore, it is believed that the present policy of the Laboratory not to conduct secret ink examinations on mail previously tested by Censorship is sound.

(2) The non-staining treatment which is the present policy of the Laboratory on the bulk of mail received from Censorship appears to be not in accord with the best interests of the investigation since, as noted, 90 per cent of the mail received is as the result of Special Watch listing. The names are placed on the Special Watch List due to the fact that investigations or information contained in the Bureau files indicates that the correspondents are suspected of transmitting clandestine writing. Since Censorship is offering the communications to the Bureau for secret ink tests, it appears illogical and unsound to hesitate in using all the reagents for the detection of secret ink known.

memo Mr. Ladd
78 NOV 18 1944
6/20/44 WJP

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33 NOV 9 1944

62-62736-1834X

Memorandum for Mr. D. M. Ladd

- 2 -

It is believed, therefore, that Mr. Parsons' recommendation that exhaustive treatment be given all mail received from the Office of Censorship be adopted in regard to Special Watch List mail. Actually, it would appear to be to the best interest of the Bureau to exhaustively treat every communication intercepted on Special Watch List names and to hesitate in doing so in order to avoid the possibility of staining a communication would, in effect, be doing an inexperienced job, and the possibility always exists that secret ink is still contained in a communication which is returned to Censorship after a laboratory test by the Bureau, and if ever detected by any other censorship, the only saving clause appears to be in the Laboratory report which notes the fact that only certain reagents were used and exhaustive tests were not made when the communication was examined by the Bureau Laboratory.

(3) In accordance with the recommendation in the referenced memorandum, exhaustive examination appears to be the best policy from an investigative standpoint as far as Special Watch List letters are concerned. In order to permit exhaustive tests on Special Watch List interceptions, however, it will be necessary for an agreement to be entered into with the Office of Censorship and agreed to by that agency granting the Bureau blanket permission to conduct exhaustive tests on Special Watch List mail. It is believed that such an agreement could be worked out, especially in view of Mr. Parsons' opinion that exhaustive treatment would not necessarily mean that the communication would be returned to Censorship in a stained condition since it is possible to clean up the document before return.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that:

(1) Exhaustive tests be given to all communications received on Special Watch List mail and that Censorship be requested to permit alterations if necessary and simulation if this Bureau so desires on mail which has been mutilated as the result of such examination.

(2) The Laboratory conform to its present policy of not testing for secret ink mail received from Censorship evidencing prior testing by that agency. As noted, this would be only ten per cent of the mail received and to apply tests on this type of mail would be a duplication of effort.

(3) In accordance with Mr. Parsons' recommendation, the non-staining treatment only be used when a Supervisor feels that the original communication must be forwarded to the addressee and exhaustive treatment cannot be given.

Attachment

gls

JFM

DJP:MR
80-604
62-62736Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

RE: Secret Ink Policy

It is the purpose of this memorandum to (1) outline the present policy in the examinations of secret ink cases, (2) to request further information and advice on policy matters which are not clear cut, and (3) to recommend certain changes in the policy and method of handling of secret ink work.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

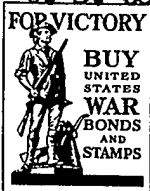
Some documentary material, as well as suspected secret ink substances, are submitted to the Laboratory from the field directly or through supervisors and also by SIS. This work is in the minority and constitutes no real problem since they usually fall within the category of other types of examinations. The majority of material received in the Physics and Chemistry Section for secret ink examinations comes from the Office of Censorship and is submitted to the Laboratory by the supervisor in the Security Division who, in turn, receives it through Censorship Liaison. It is this work that constitutes the major problem due to the necessity of maintaining a well understood policy and a smooth method of handling.

TYPES OF EXAMINATION

The material received generally falls into one of three categories: (1) ~~No treatment~~, (2) ~~Nonstaining treatment~~, and (3) ~~Exhaustive examination~~.

1. No Treatment. In some instances the material which is received in the Laboratory has already been treated, and as a matter of policy no additional treatment or examination for the detection of secret writing is given except at the request of the supervisor in that particular instance. Where this previous treatment is detected the supervisor is telephonically contacted and further instructions requested.

Previous treatment is determined by (1) the condition of the specimen upon its receipt and before examination, or (2) symbols which are used by U. S. Censorship to indicate the treatment given by them. In connection with this latter, the symbols used by Censorship are in the form of small pencil dots according to a scheme which is set forth by memorandum of

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ENCLOSURE

180-604-285X
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33 NOV 9 1944

FIVE

April 19, 1944

Mr. W. J. Powell to Mr. Ladd dated January 26, 1944. No instance has been found where we could definitely show a discrepancy in the use of the symbols, and no difficulties have been encountered in this respect. It should be noted, however, that previous treatment has been detected although Censorship denies any previous treatment. In some of these instances it is believed that previous treatment is by a foreign agency. We do not feel, however, that the use of the small pencil dots is sufficiently specific where it is necessary to know what reagent may have been used by any previous testing given, and in instances where the supervisor requests additional treatment over and above that given by Censorship it will be necessary to request our Liaison Section to obtain more specific information. If the supervisor requests additional treatment for secret writing where previous treatment has been given, the matter immediately falls into one of the two following categories.

2. Nonstaining Treatment. On all specimens submitted, unless specific authority is received, the only treatment given for secret writing is by methods which will not stain the submitted evidence and which, therefore, leave it in such condition that the originals may be returned to Censorship and forwarded. If, during the treatment, any suspicious conditions of a technical nature are found (since we do not consider the suspiciousness from an investigative standpoint) the supervisor is advised that further treatment would be desirable and he in turn receives permission to alter and simulate, if necessary, the submitted specimens in order that exhaustive treatment can be given, and the matter therefore falls into the last category.

3. Exhaustive Examination. This category is confined to those instances in which we are specifically authorized by the supervisor to alter and, if necessary, simulate the original specimens. We therefore apply every known test and procedure in order that we can go to the extreme in stating that there is no secret writing on the document.

OBSERVATIONS

The outstanding flaw in this whole procedure lies in the tremendous volume of material that is submitted in the second category; that is, for nonstaining treatment only. Much of this material is sent to the Laboratory by the supervisor by routing slip with the comments "Usual test" or "Appropriate check," and we are therefore doing a job of mass testing with questionable significance. I feel that we should be careful and not be misleading to the extent that our nonstaining test is accepted as a test for secret writing. We carefully word our reports to state that "although no secret writing was found, the examination was confined to the use of nonstaining reagents which would not detect certain secret inks."

It is obvious that we would make a very serious mistake if we assumed that our enemies are stupid and do not know at least as much about secret inks and about nonstaining tests as we do. As a matter of fact one of the outstanding secret writing methods, the "aniline pencil" method, was developed and is used by German agents, and it would therefore appear that by our large volume

Memorandum for Mr. Coffey

April 19, 1944

of nonstaining tests we are only after the amateurs who would use materials easily found.

If we were able to have an agreement whereby the Censorship material received could all be given exhaustive treatment we would, of course, increase the amount of work necessary on each document. It may be that, in light of this, the supervisors would feel that certain of the material received from Censorship was not of sufficient importance to justify exhaustive treatment and simulation, if necessary. On this last point it is our belief that even if exhaustive treatment were to be given to all Censorship material it would still not be necessary to simulate the majority of it since we are able to remove the stains and the effects of the treatment in the greater percentage of instances. We could not, of course, predict on what specimens simulation would be necessary, but obviously this type of work would be materially increased.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that consideration be given to requesting permission to alter and, if necessary, simulate all material received from the Office of Censorship.

2. It is further recommended that the present understanding be reversed and that the Laboratory apply exhaustive secret ink treatment to all material submitted except in some special cases.

3. It is recommended that the nonstaining treatment be considered the exception and be specified by the supervisor in those instances where he feels that the original must be forwarded and exhaustive treatment cannot be given.

Respectfully,



D. J. Parsons

ADDENDUM:

The "aniline pencil" method which is mentioned at the bottom of page 2 is detected by a method which, although it does not stain the document, is a procedure which is not normally included in the so-called nonstaining tests since it does not presently lend itself to mass testing.

D. J. Parsons



Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

VHB:fh

DATE December 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Secret Ink Messages

BACKGROUND

[redacted] has furnished [redacted]

DETAILS

Copies of [redacted] have been furnished [redacted] and permission has been requested of the Bureau to furnish a copy to the new Technical Operations Division of United States Censorship for its assistance in detecting the presence of secret writing. This permission was requested inasmuch as some of the information in [redacted] was obtained from the Bureau.

An examination of [redacted] indicates that they would be of considerable value to Censorship authorities in detecting letters of interest to the Bureau. It does not appear that any information is set out which would be detrimental to cases under investigation in Latin America.

ACTION

It is suggested that unless there is some objection on the part of the Espionage Section or of the Document Section of the Laboratory that [redacted] be advised the Bureau has no objection to furnishing a copy of [redacted] to Censorship authorities. It should be noted by the Laboratory that [redacted] has requested our comments or any additional information regarding this matter.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

b7E

b7D

b7D

b7D

*Memo to Ladd
 VHB 5-3-44*

RECORDED 180-604-286
 MAY 17 1944

*File enc
 515-4*

RECORDED

JWM:MR

May 15, 1944

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. George A. Richter
Director of Research
Eastman Kodak Company
Building 118
Kodak Park West
Rochester, New York

Dear Dr. Richter:

Reference is made to your letter of May 8, 1944, addressed to Mr. Coffey in the FBI Laboratory.

In accordance with your request a copy of the abbreviated tabulation reviewed by Dr. Lamb and yourself will be furnished to you. For security reasons the tabulation will be handed to you by a special courier on May 17, 1944.

Your copy of the receipt of classified material, which you submitted with your letter of May 8, 1944, has been signed and is enclosed.

I assure you it was a pleasure for members of the FBI Laboratory to discuss matters of mutual interest with you and Dr. Lamb.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

cc - Buffalo

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
MAILED 6	
MAY 16 1944 P.M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

RECEIVED-MAY 16 1944
MAY 16 3 45 PM '44
EAT

The developers shown in this entire list are either those which were supplied or suggested in a particular instance, or which have worked satisfactorily at average concentrations. These developers may not be the best obtainable for the particular inks.

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7c

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
OF THE

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1530 P STREET NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAMES B. CONANT, Chairman
RICHARD C. TOLMAN, Vice Chairman
ROGER ADAMS
CONWAY P. COE
KARL T. COMPTON
FRANK B. JEWETT
CAPT. LYBRAND P. SMITH
MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE C. WILLIAMS

IRVIN STEWART, Executive Secretary

Eastman Kodak Company
Building 118
Kodak Park West
Rochester, New York
May 8, 1944

Mr. Coffee
Room 7639
Justice Building
9th & Constitution Ave.

Dear Mr. Coffee:

~~This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.~~

*3 Detention is not
Person, not of
Secret. Ind. Writing*

I wish to thank you for allowing us the privilege of going through your laboratories and of talking with Mr. Parsons and Mr. Magee. Both Dr. Lamb and myself feel that we have added to our background and that our viewpoint of the problem in question has broadened because of those conversations. We intend to keep the ball rolling and hope that we may again have the opportunity of discussing some phases of the project with you when we feel that we have gained sufficient ground to justify such a conference. I hope that we will have reached that point in about six weeks. *Q*

In the meantime, if it does not conflict with your basic policies, I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a copy of the abbreviated tabulation which was made up by Mr. Parsons and which we reviewed with him last Saturday. Based upon that discussion, he intended to add two or three more items. Although the subject matter of that tabulation is fairly well covered in the pamphlet that was prepared by the Bureau of Censorship, the condensed relationship of secret writing and development is of value for reference purposes.

GAR:mm

Yours sincerely,

Serge 2810
G. A. Richter

RECORDED

INDEXED

1-80-604-287
B I
20 MAY 18 1944

ack 5/13/44
jimm



~~SECRET~~

SEVEN
15



FSP:ECR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey ☒ _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: CENSORSHIP MATTER

Aniline Crayon Secret Writing Pencil

PROBLEM TO BE CONSIDERED

By letter of April 7, 1944, Mr. Lynch at [redacted] was
advised of a letter received under date of April 4, 1944, from [redacted]

[redacted] points out that [redacted]

[redacted] also points out that [redacted]

According to [redacted]

[redacted] advises [redacted]

[redacted] states that [redacted]

Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7D
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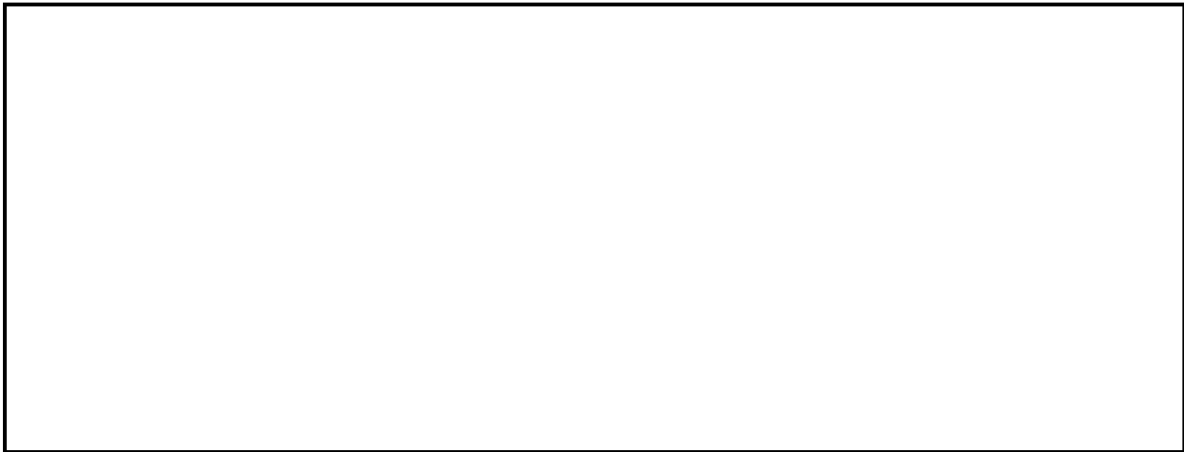


53 JUN 28 1944
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EX

80-607-208

Memo for Mr. Ladd



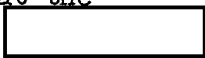
b7D



b7D



b7D

Mr. Lynch has requested that the Bureau advise him by cable at the earliest possible date if it has any objection to the plan outlined by 

b7D

COMMENTS

It would appear that the advantages to be gained by operation of the foregoing plan would be:

- (1) Possible destruction of an A.C. message prepared by an unknown German agent in England, South America, Sweden, or the continent.

The disadvantages would appear to be:

- (1) The plan presented may permit the Germans to learn that the Allies are aware of the A.C. process.

Memo for Mr. Ladd

- (2) It would endanger Allied agents using the process.
- (3) It would possibly affect the operation of at least one American double agent.
- (4) It could disclose to the enemy the identity of those agents of which the Allies have no knowledge, when at the present time they cannot actually draw a distinction between those of which we might be aware as opposed to those of which we are unaware.

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Confidential Informant [] is, of course, using the A.C. method of secret writing to communicate with his principals in Spain and Portugal. Present activity in this case indicates that the Germans may still have considerable interest in [] and there is every indication that the associate of [] is preparing to come to America for the purpose of operating as a German espionage agent. Since [] is the only agent known to be using this method of writing at the present, the disclosure that the Allies know of the method could possibly affect him in some manner. b7D
- (2) [] plan was quite likely precipitated by the advent of the Hickman and Castro letters, it appears we should at least point out that it has been definitely ascertained these letters are not bona fide and have nothing to do with the German espionage system. b7D
- (3) The Espionage Section feels that the possible gains from such a plan are considerably outweighed by the possible losses but that it would nevertheless be unwise to suggest [] that we believe the plan undesirable in view of the fact that it is quite probably being advanced for the purpose of cutting off all conceivable channels of communication [] in order to protect the proposed invasion of the Continent. b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum, together with Mr. Lynch's incoming letter, be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for whatever observations the Laboratory may have and that if it meets with the approval of all concerned Mr. Lynch be informed by early cable that:

Memo for Mr. Ladd

- (1) The Bureau is utilizing the A.P. method of writing in the ~~X~~Cocase and that the present activity of Paul ~~X~~Cavaille in connection with that case strongly indicates that it is apparently well regarded by the Germans.
- (2) The Hickman and Castro letters have been definitely determined to be a hoax and should absolutely not be considered in plotting any future course of action.
2 1/2 WE KNOW OF NO USE OF THE METHOD BY ANY OTHER AGENT.
- (3) Considerable mail emanating from South America has been tested by us, as well as American Censorship, for A.P. writing with negative results.
- (4) There is a real danger that the Germans will learn we know of this type of writing, which feature would be undesirable.
- (5) Because of the special problem existing with regard to [redacted] we cannot safely say that the destructive treatment of mail emanating from [redacted] would not be advantageous.

It is also desired that Mr. Lynch be requested to ascertain the particular reason [redacted]

Respectfully,

J. S. Penny

F. S. Penny

JPM OATC

*Handled by
Cable &
Letter to
Lynch who
was told the
Bureau had no
objections - J*

*see Lab. memo
on this letter
final action*

FSP:EGR
80-604

June 19, 1944

MR. D. M. LADD

RE: CENSORSHIP MATTER
Aniline Crayon Secret
Writing Pencil

You will recall that by letter of April 7, 1944, Mr.
Lynch [redacted] advised that [redacted] was con-
templating [redacted]

In the attached letter of May 17, 1944, from [redacted] to Mr.
Burton, it is stated that the proposal [redacted]

Respectfully,

F. S. Penny

Attachment

RECORDED

80-604-289
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

8 AUG 10 1944 /ST

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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b7D
b7E



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey W _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

RHC:AWK

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Ink Communication of
SIS #611 dated April 26, 1944.

Joseph B. Presley

The above reference letter was written with the double-ink type of secret ink, utilizing inks which do not match in color. Because of this, it is possible to read the secret ink message without the chemical treatment ordinarily required to bring out those characters which are written in the doctored ink.

A secret ink letter similarly written by #611 was received April 13, 1944, at which time the SIS Section was requested to advise 611 to discontinue using this ink and if possible to employ that of another agent having this same system, advising whose ink material he would use.

Inasmuch as it is not known why the two inks used in the preparation of the above reference letter do not match, no further recommendation can be made to remedy the trouble. It is highly desirable, however, that the use of these non-matching inks be discontinued immediately.

The reference letter is attached hereto for your inspection and it is requested that this letter be detached and forwarded to the Coding Unit in room 4642 for inclusion in the appropriate file folder.

Respectfully,

D. G. Parsons

D. G. Parsons

Detection & Production of Secret, Invisible & Synthetic Ink - Writing & Inking, including invisible markings for Passes money - attachment detached in lab. for demonstration 5/25/44



193
61 JUL 19 1944

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

202

180-604-290
F B I

31 JUL 6 1944

SEVEN EPL

EX-12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : Mr. G. C. Burton

SUBJECT: SECRET INK POLICY

DATE: June 20, 1944 *EW*

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to previous memoranda regarding the present policy of the Bureau Laboratory in the treatment of material submitted by the Office of Censorship which is as follows: (1) letters which indicate prior testing by Censorship for secret inks are not retested in the Bureau Laboratory. This is to avoid duplication. (2) Nonstaining treatment is given all communications received in the Laboratory. This is to avoid mutilating the letter. (3) Exhaustive examination is given original letters received in the Laboratory only upon specific request from the Supervisor.

Pursuant to the recommendation set out in the memorandum from Supervisor Powell dated May 6, 1944, Colonel Shaw, Chief Technical Operations Division, Office of Censorship, was contacted, and he was advised that in the future the Bureau desired to exhaustively test for secret ink all letters received from Censorship through Special Watch listing. Shaw informed that he would have no objection to the suggested plan, and he agreed that in the majority of instances exhaustive tests would not necessarily mutilate the letter, so that it could not be passed from Censorship's point of view. However, he did request that in the event the Laboratory technician knows that the reagents about to be used in the advanced test will mutilate, Censorship be requested for permission to do so. Shaw stated that this is necessary inasmuch as Censorship is responsible for the condition of the mail returned to the Post Office, and he felt that some record should be made indicating that the laboratory tests were conducted outside of Censorship.

It appears therefore that Censorship has no objection to the Bureau's change in policy and that all Special Watch List mail received hereafter may be exhaustively tested in the Bureau Laboratory to avoid any possibility that a clandestine message is contained thereon.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to all Section Chiefs in the Security Division setting out the steps that will be taken in each instance by the Bureau Laboratory on original documents received from the Office of Censorship.

Attachment

61
EW

INDEXED
(3)

180-604-
33 NOV 9 1944

SECRET 17 20

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 6-27-44



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 6, 1944

RHC:AL
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Censorship Contacts;
Quarterly Report

During the three months preceding July 1, 1944, the following contacts were had with personnel of the American Censorship Laboratory with regard to technical matters.

On March 20, 1944, Doctors Pierce and Wozemuth visited us for the purpose of exhibiting the Hickman [redacted] letter, with the advice that it was an example of an aniline pencil secret ink writing. Doctor Pierce visited us on May 9, 1944, in order to obtain technical background on the Crown [redacted] case and was advised as to the apparent identity of the secret ink involved. Mutual problems were discussed at this time in connection with the detection of secret ink. On May 20, 1944, Mr. Magee visited the New York Censorship Station and was shown around the Laboratory by Dr. Pierce and Mr. Donniger. At this time Magee was afforded an opportunity to view their general set-up and equipment.

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7E

Magee
7/12/44

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX - 7



78 JUL 21 1944
221

80-604-291	
F	B
14	JUL 14 1944
[Handwritten signatures and initials]	

VPK:fh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 10, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

Mr. Francis E. Crosby
The American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

RECORDED

RADIOGRAM IN CIPHER PAD URGENT

FOR EMERGENCY USE THERE IS SUBMITTED THE FORMULA FOR SECRET INK COMMUNICATION WHICH MAY BE GIVEN TO TRUSTED INFORMANTS. THE LETTERS SHOULD BE MAILED TO DROP BOXES ALREADY YOUR POSSESSION AND THEY SHOULD BE FORWARDED BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT. YOU SHOULD ADVISE AUXILIARY OFFICES AS TO WHAT DROP BOXES ARE TO BE USED AND TO FORWARD TO BUREAU. b3 Per CIA b7E

CRUSH ONE FOURTH TABLET, ONE HALF GRAM SIZE UNCOATED [REDACTED] IN FIFTY CC PURE ALCOHOL, STIRRING SEVERAL MINUTES. THIS CHEMICAL IS A COMMON RHEUMATISM REMEDY OBTAINED IN DRUGSTORES AND TAKEN ONE OR TWO PILLS A DAY WITH WATER. CAN USE DENATURED, WOOD OR RUBBING ALCOHOL AS SECOND CHOICE. BLOCK PRINT IN ONE HALF INCH CHARACTERS ON GOOD QUALITY THIN WHITE PAPER SUCH AS ONION SKIN. MOST HOTEL AIR MAIL PAPER IS SATISFACTORY. WRITE WITH A PEN MADE FROM A SHARP TOOTHPICK OR SHARPENED MATCH TIPPED WITH A SMALL AMOUNT OF COTTON TIGHTLY WRAPPED AND MADE SO AS NOT TO SCRATCH THE PAPER. REDIP OFTEN AND AVOID BLOTS. MAKE NO VISIBLE MARKS TO ASSIST IN WRITING. DIP THE FINISHED MESSAGE QUICKLY THROUGH PURE ALCOHOL OR ONE OF ABOVE SECOND CHOICE ALCOHOLS AND BLOT GENTLY WITH BLOTTERS OR ABSORBENT TOWELS. IN EMERGENCY THE ALCOHOL MAY BE SWABBED ON THE PAPER. IF INK IS TOO STRONG IT WILL SHOW UNDER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. NEXT, WRITE INNOCENT TEXT ON OPPOSITE SIDE AND EXAMINE FINISHED MESSAGE BY GLANCING LIGHT FOR OBVIOUS INDICATIONS OF SECRET WRITING. PRACTICE SPECIMENS CAN BE DEVELOPED WITH A TWO PER CENT SOLUTION OF [REDACTED] BUT DO NOT EXPECT STRIKING REACTION. CHARACTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RIGHT PURPLE IN COLOR DEVELOP. THE PRESENCE OF THE LETTER COMBINATION QUOTE SA UNQUOTE ANY NAME IN THE SIGNATURE WILL INDICATE TO THE LABORATORY THIS TYPE OF INK; FOR SAMPLE, QUOTE SANCHEZ. UNQUOTE.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

SENT VIA [REDACTED] 7:14 PM 11.2 SEM

Per [REDACTED]



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1944

RHC:AWK:AL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

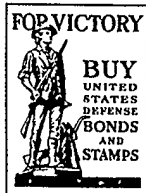
Re: Secret Ink For SIS

In accordance with your request there is set forth below the description for a special secret ink method set up in suggestive form for telegraphic transmission.

"Crush $\frac{1}{4}$ tablet, $\frac{1}{2}$ gram size uncoated [redacted] in 50 cc pure alcohol, stirring several minutes. This chemical is a common rheumatism remedy obtained in drugstores and taken one or two pills a day with water. Can use denatured, wood or rubbing alcohol as second choice. Block print in $\frac{1}{2}$ " characters on good quality thin white paper such as onion skin. Most hotel air mail paper is satisfactory. Write with a pen made from a sharp toothpick or sharpened match tipped with a small amount of cotton tightly wrapped and made so as not to scratch the paper. Redip often and avoid blots. Make no visible marks to assist in writing. Dip the finished message quickly through pure alcohol or one of above second choice alcohols and blot gently with blotters or absorbent towels. In emergency the alcohol may be swabbed on the paper. If ink is too strong it will show under ultraviolet light. Next, write innocent text on opposite side and examine finished message by glancing light for obvious indications of secret writing. Practice specimens can be developed with a 2% solution [redacted] but do not expect striking reaction. Characters light purple in color develop. The presence of the letter combination "SA" in any name in the signature will indicate to the Laboratory this type of ink; for example, "SANCHEZ".

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons



RECORDED

80-614-292
B
16 JUL 12 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b3 Per CIA

b7E -

~~SECRET~~
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OK
COFFEE
3/9/80
Cum gratia

L2-1237

July 7, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. C. Darwin Marron

SUBJECT: ~~Secret Writing~~

According to information received from a reliable source, certain known German agents operating in a neutral country abroad are sending messages to their headquarters in Germany in a secret ink described as [redacted] dissolved in water. The advantage of this form of writing, according to the Germans, is that the great heat required to develop the message damages the paper to such an extent that detection is revealed.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Our detection wouldn't be revealed, probably, due to crude character of this & other methods serve to give temp. dev.

Horace W. Peters
Horace W. Peters

mr

noted for X-archives
47

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

X-25

192

180-664-293
FBI
30 JUL 19 1944

AUG 9 - 1944

AC
SECRET
AK

DJP:MR
RECORDED 80-604-294

August 16, 1944

MX-2
Mrs. I. Muroff
1624 Victoria Avenue
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mrs. Muroff:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 26, 1944, suggesting the possibility of using milk as a secret ink.

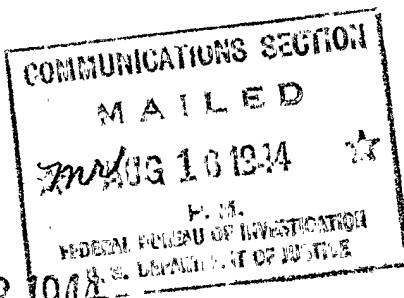
This method has been known for some time. In view of the fact that means other than that suggested by you will develop such writing it is not considered a secure method.

I want you to know that I appreciate your interest in sending this information to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



I. MUROFF.
1624 (Astoria Ave.,
Windsor Ontario,
Canada.
July, 26 1944.

F.B.I. Washington.

Dear Sir,

I have a secret writing that may be of value to you in wartime.

Here it is,

(1) You take a clean piece of writing paper and write anything you wish on it with a clean pen dipped in milk.

(2) Let it dry.

(3) Burn a piece of paper to ashes and rub the ashes over the writing and then the writing becomes visible.

As I know the wonderful secret investigating you do so if you have'nt heard about it before please try it out.

I would be very glad to know if you are going to use it.

I am an American citizen and a resident in Canada.

Sincerely Yours,
MRS. I. MUROFF.

Mrs. I. Muroff

*ack 8/4/44
8-4-44
H. H. C. 8/4/44
ls*

RECORDED & INDEXED

180-604-294
F B I
27 JUL 29 1944

EX-64

SEVEN
epc

80-604

July 3, 1944

JWM:AMK
15-52109

cc-80-604
62-62736

MR. COFFEY

Re: Joseph Crown

On July 2, 1944, Special Agent H. R. Arnold of the New York Office delivered several letters and papers removed from the room of the subject in this case. He requested that they be examined for secret info.

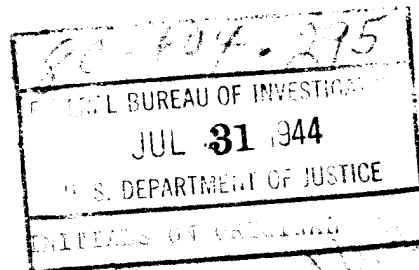
One of the letters proved to be the original and first letter examined in this case several months ago. A secret message was developed at that time; the letter restored to its original condition and mailed to the subject in New York. Upon receipt of this letter on July 2, 1944 it appeared ragged and worn, as if the subject might have been carrying it in his pocket for a long period of time. The letter bore no indications of development or attempts at development of the secret message. The secret message on this letter was redeveloped and photographed and the letter was restored to its original condition. No photographs of this letter and the secret message are being furnished as they have been supplied previously to the Security Division.

Among the material found in the subject's room was a letter and envelope bearing Spanish, British and American Censorships' markings. The letter had been treated chemically by one or more of the above mentioned nations. [redacted] has been received by the FBI [redacted] American Censorships reflecting the detection of a secret message on this letter. By careful treatment of this letter in the FBI Laboratory a secret message was developed.

Photographs of the letter, envelope and developed secret message are attached. No evidence was found that the subject had attempted to develop the secret message on this letter although he has had it in his possession for approximately ten months.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED
D. J. Parsons



- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Secret Ink Writing

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b7E

b7D

MAILED 23 1944

b6
b7C

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Madrid, August 4, 1944

No. 2856

Subject: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sir:

1/

I have the honor to enclose [redacted]

[redacted]

2/

[redacted] There is also enclosed
a memorandum of information obtained [redacted]

[redacted]

A later despatch will transmit a memorandum of

[redacted]

Respectfully yours,

W. Walton Butterworth
W. Walton Butterworth,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Enclosures:

1/ [redacted]

2/ Memorandum dated August 3, 1944.

File 820.02

LVB/fw

Single copy to the Department
(for Ozalid machine)

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-604-296
FBI
20 AUG 28 1944

b7D
b7E

b7D
b7E

b7D
b7E

Detection and production of secret information

*Received by
Mr. [redacted]
Keep [redacted]*

*Harvey Davis
G.D. Fields 10-18-44*

100-211481

B

*8-25-44
LVB*

File 820.02

LVB/fw

Single copy to the Department
(for Ozalid machine)

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
7/5

80-604-296
FBI
29 AUG 28 1944

EX-19

INDEXED LAB. FILES
al

8 NOV 1944

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

R

L2-1279

August 17, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. C. Darwin Marron

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b7D
b7E

State Despatch from Madrid, No. 2856, dated August 4, 1944, was turned over to the Bureau together with [redacted]

[redacted] It is understood that the Bureau is undertaking an analysis [redacted]

Inasmuch as it is stated in the report that [redacted]

[redacted] it will be appreciated very much if you will make available to us the results of the analysis [redacted]

b7D
b7E

*OT per [unclear]
per [unclear]
INFO on LAB Report Givney
to OSS 8-4-44
COM*

Horace W. Peters
Horace W. Peters
X-2 BRANCH

RECORDED

INDEXED

80-604-297
F B I
27 SEP 5 1944

~~SECRET~~

Bureau file 80-604-33

COM-5

*338
5500120144
memo 10/6/44 closed*

WZ - MRCOFFEY
A ~~MR. PARSONS~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: August 16, 1944
WJP:ed

FROM : Mr. W. J. Powell

SUBJECT: ~~SECRET~~ INFORMATION REGARDING SECRET INK SET
OUT IN CENSORSHIP BULLETIN

Reference is made to the attached memorandum^a referring to Technical Operations Bulletin No. 35 published by the Office of Censorship and dated May 6, 1944, wherein information was set out regarding [redacted]

reliable source by the Office of Censorship. At that time Mr. Philip Wolgemuth of the Office of Censorship did not see his way clear to furnish the identity of this source to the Bureau.

The information in the Bulletin was reviewed by the Bureau Laboratory, and it was noted that some of the information set out was not previously known to the Laboratory, and it was suggested that the source be determined.

Mr. Wolgemuth, at the suggestion of the writer wrote to his source of information and advised it of the Bureau's interest and added a request that the source furnish in detail all the information in its possession to the Bureau Laboratory. On August 16th, Wolgemuth contacted the writer and advised that he received a reply from his source of information to the effect that the only information on hand was set out in the Censorship Bulletin and that no other details were available.

Wolgemuth, apparently feeling that the source of information should be divulged to the Bureau although stating previously that he was bound not to do so, by inference in his conversation made it known that General's confidential source was [redacted]

ACTION:

It is recommended that this information be furnished to Mr. T. E. Baughman of the Bureau Laboratory.

Attachment

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

5180-604-298

27 SEP 26 1944

26 1044
FILE
80-604 RAC

EX-71

52 OCT 2 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Piper _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TFB:AL

DATE May 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Information Regarding Secret
 Ink Set Out in Censorship
Bulletin.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum dated May 11, 1944, from Mr. Powell to Mr. Ladd. Mr. Chambers, working upon secret ink examinations in the Physics and Chemistry Section, advises that some of the information referred to was not known to the Laboratory, and accordingly, it is suggested that the source of the information be determined as set out in Mr. Powell's recommendation. The identity of these materials is desired if it is possible to obtain it.

Respectfully,

T. F. Baughman
 T. F. Baughman

Attachment

RECORDED

EX-35

FILE
80-604 RHC

OCT 5 1944

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

Indecipherable & illegible handwriting

Handwritten initials and signatures:
 [Initials]
 [Signature: Powell]
 [Signature: Baughman]

Office Memorandum *Blue* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. Ladd
FROM : Mr. W. J. Powell
SUBJECT: INFORMATION REGARDING SECRET INK SET
OUT IN CENSORSHIP BULLETIN

DATE: May 11, 1944
WJP:ed

Attached is Technical Operations Bulletin No. 35 dated May 6, 1944. As you know, a Technical Operations Bulletin is issued weekly to the local censorship branches and the information therein receives limited dissemination in each Censorship station depending on the security value of the content. The Bulletins are being received by the Bureau and are being filed in 62-62736 Sub 1, and the file is being maintained in the office of the Censorship Unit.

The attached Bulletin, however, appears to be of interest to the Bureau Laboratory and to the Espionage Section since the second page sets out information from a reportedly reliable source regarding

A discreet attempt was made by the writer to ascertain the source of this information from Mr. Wolgemuth of the Office of Censorship; however, he stated that he is morally bound not to divulge it to anyone. In view of this, he was not pressed for the information.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached be routed to the Laboratory for its information as well as to the Espionage Section. Since it is not known whether or not this information was previously received in the Bureau, no attempt will be made to ascertain Censorship's source; however, if the Laboratory or Espionage Section deem it pertinent, Wolgemuth will be requested to suggest to Censorship's source the Bureau's interest and to have this source so inform the Bureau.

Attachment

EX - 39

RECORDED

Inasmuch as some of the information was not known to the lab it is suggested the source be determined as set out in above recommendation. The identity of the materials is desired where possible to obtain.

74 OCT 11 1944

FILE 80-604 RMC

~~SECRET~~

29

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
TECHNICAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

W. B. Powell

May 6, 1944

Mr. Coggery ER

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS BULLETIN NO. 35

RECOMMENDED READING

The May, 1944, Reader's Digest contains on pages 36-40, inclusive, an article entitled "Espionage De Luxe", by Francis Rufus Bellamy. It is a condensation from The American Mercury, May, 1944, of an article called "The Treasury Traps Spies." This material is recommended reading particularly for Special Security personnel, Cable Censors, and Postal Business and Finance examiners.

The writer discusses the activities and interests of the Foreign Funds Control branch of the U. S. Treasury Department and shows quite clearly how effective the work of that organization has been in "total" counter-espionage, particularly by "taking the enemy agent's money away from him, seizing his paymasters and shutting off his funds from abroad." It is also pointed out that in addition to sources of information from within the Treasury Department itself, Foreign Funds Control has been aided in the performance of its functions by intelligence and investigative agencies and by Censorship.

It is believed that this account of the achievements of FFC will be especially stimulating to Cable Censors and to Business and Finance examiners, since censorship's contributions to the continued success of the commercial and financial phases of counter-espionage depend fundamentally on their alertness and acumen. Even a casual reading of the subject article leaves little doubt that despite the accomplishments of the past there can be no relaxation in our efforts to detect the enemy agent and his activities, however intricate their ramifications may be. In combating such "total" espionage no one engaged in any phase of censorship operations need ever feel that he lacks the opportunity to make a "strike."

*p. 2 ind. of
80-*

*FILE
80-604 RAC*

- 1 -

~~SECRET~~

80-604-300

~~SECRET~~

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL SECURITY ASSISTANTS AND
THE S/I CHEMISTS.

A highly reliable source has provided the following information
which is reported to have been obtained from a German.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR POSTAL SPECIAL SECURITY ASSISTANTS

The information contained in paragraph one, above, is considered to pertain chiefly to the operations of T/C personnel and Parcel Post examiners. The SSA should discreetly inform the head of such units to alert all such personnel to the possibilities of items of the type specified.

Similar action is recommended in connection with the information contained in paragraph three, above, which is considered to pertain to the operations of T/C personnel and Press and Publications personnel.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1944

ENC:AWT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Security of SIS Secret Inks.

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

In the course of our discussion with Dr. Pierce of U. S. Censorship at the time of his visit on Wednesday, May 10, 1944 it was brought out that Censorship plans to begin spraying reagents instead of striping in their routine testing. This includes [redacted] which, when sprayed, is the developer for one of our two main secret ink systems, namely the [redacted] method. As you know, we have a number of ways to use [redacted] such as powders and treated paper but in all cases the development is accomplished by spraying with [redacted] [redacted] reading the result in ultraviolet light.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

In connection with the spraying of [redacted] it has been observed recently that such technique may already be in use by United States or other Censorships, as evidenced by the presence of fluorescent marks of the type made when [redacted] is sprayed. Dr. Pierce stated, however, that U. S. Censorship was not as yet using such a procedure.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Subsequent to the above development we received a secret ink letter from SIS #167 in the other system of writing which utilizes two fountain pen inks and which has a very noticeable difference in color between the plain and chemically treated portions of the writing. Such a letter from SIS #611 was reported to you by memorandum of May 9, 1944 but it was not opened by a censor. However, the one written by 167 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti and received in the laboratory on May 12, 1944 has been opened by the Haitian Censorship. This letter (which has had no chemical treatment) and its envelope are attached hereto. You will notice that it has been decoded as evidenced by the figures we wrote in above the off-color characters.

In view of these developments we believe the use of both of these systems should be re-examined and any changes necessary made immediately, as the security of all but a few of our SIS men is affected.

It is requested that the attached secret ink letter be forwarded to the Coding Unit, Room 4642, for inclusion in the appropriate SIS file and the envelope to Miss Eggers, Room 2260, for inclusion in SIS mail files.

Respectfully,

D. J. Parsons
D. J. Parsons

100-604-300X
FBI

30 NOV 16 1944

Letter detail coding unit 6/23/44 MTP

AWT
55 NOV 22 1944

EX-10
1735



ENCLOSURE

20-604-300A

SOUTHERN AIRLINES
A L'ENVOI DES LETTRES ET DES CARTE POSTALES
OUVERT PAR LA CENSURE

G. Mackey
an-Drucel, Haiti



Mr. Edward Early

P.O. Box 814

Grand Central Annex

New York City

U.S.A.

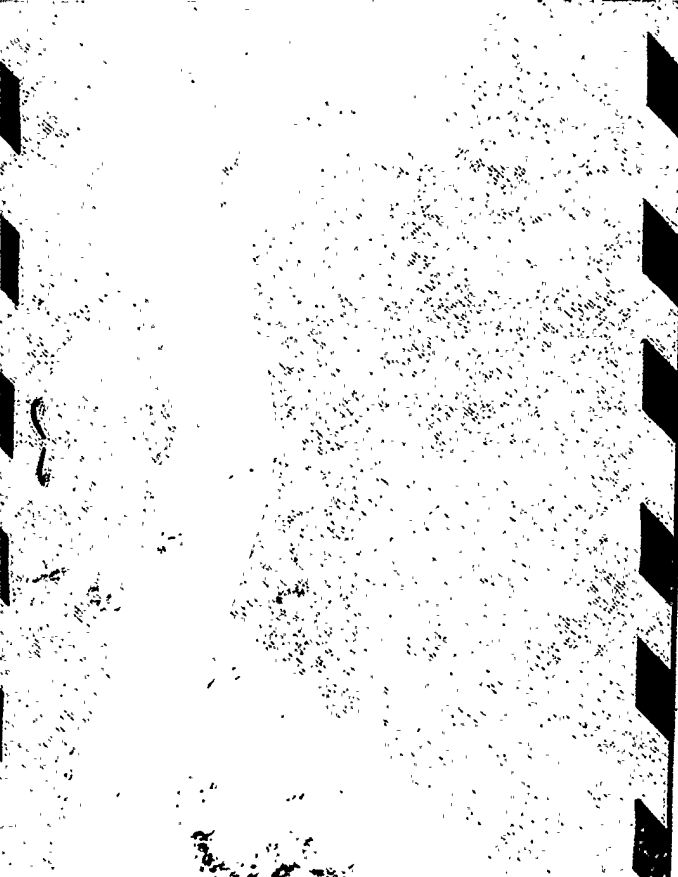
VIA AIR MAIL

167
4-30-44

SOUS-SECRETARIAT D'ETAT
A L'INFORMATION DE LA POLICE GENERALE

OUVERT PAR LA CENSURE

RECEVU
LE 17 JAN 41
PAR
LE 17 JAN 41





RED:AWK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 5, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY *EC*

Re: Mutilated SIS #913 Secret Ink
Letter dated 8/5/44 at Sao Paulo

Secret Ink

When the secret ink message was developed, it was noted that the last two words had been cut in half. This showed that some one had cut off the bottom part of the letter where the plain text did not cover. This was probably done by the Brazilian Censors as the envelope contained only their censored sticker. The removed piece of the letter must have been subjected to tests for secret ink.

It is believed as the portion of secret writing that was cut off was so small and the ink so well applied no development was made. The part of the letter received showed no evidence that it had been treated for secret ink.

RECORDED

In the future all SIS Agents will be instructed to write in their secret message so that it will be impossible to cut that portion of the document without also cutting away the plain text.



Respectfully,

D
D. J. Parsons *HP*

180-604-301
SEP 27 1944

His

55 OCT 2 1944 ~17

Office of the Legal Attache
Buenos Aires, Argentina
August 12, 1944

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Re: ~~EMERGENCY INFORMANTS FOR ARGENTINA~~
Argentina Administrative

Dear Sir: Att: Technical Laboratory

Reference is made to your cablegram dated August 7, 1944, regarding "Emergency Informants for Argentina". This cablegram directed that in order to assure availability of materials to prepare for secret ink and developer in Argentina that inquiries should be made concerning certain materials. Through interviews with drug experts in the Proclaimed List Section of the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Mr. Harold H. Goltz, Calle Belgrano 3655, Buenos Aires, manager of Parke, Davis & Company in Argentina, and inquiries at representative drug stores throughout the city of Buenos Aires, it has been determined what solutions and materials are available. The results are as follows:

[REDACTED]

No American companies sell a solution of this type in Argentina. This solution is very simple and most well-known drug stores have their own formulas. They sell under their own trademark. Three of the better known solutions readily available in drug stores in Argentina are being forwarded to the Bureau. These solutions are as follows:

[REDACTED]

There is being forwarded to the Bureau one local product readily

57 OCT 14 1944

[Handwritten signature]

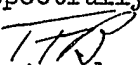
b7E

1-44

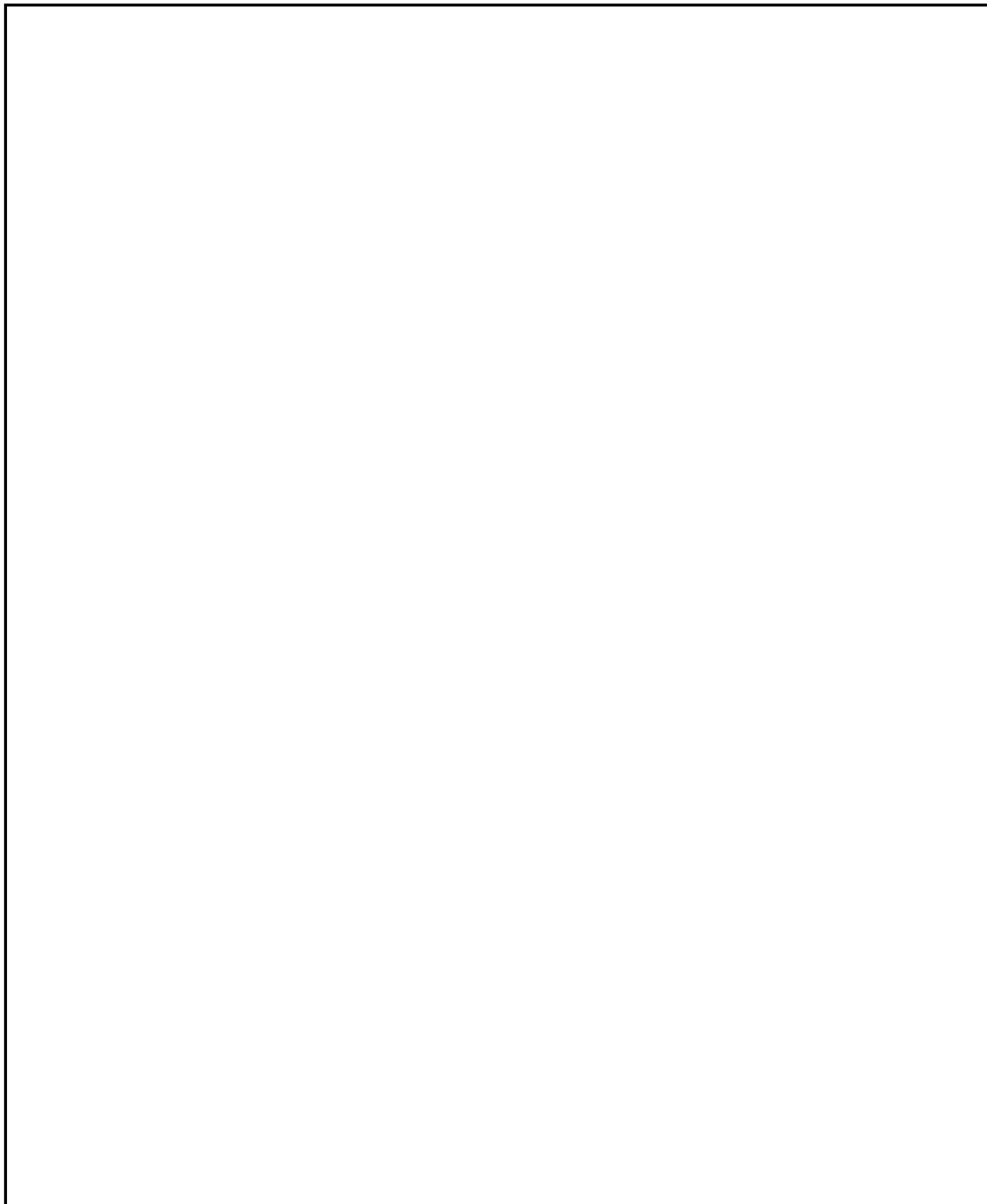
b3 Per CIA
b7E

All of the materials which were submitted by the Buenos Aires Attache are being retained in the laboratory's collection of foreign drugs. No attempt is being made here to describe in detail the procedures and cautions necessary in the employing of each of the above secret inks. This data will be imparted to the students individually in the course of their background training and laboratory practice.

Respectfully,


T. F. Baughman

Re: EMERGENCY INFORMANTS FOR ARGENTINA



b3 Per CIA
b7E

VIII DOMESTIC VINEGAR

A bottle of "Vinagre de Vino", trademarked "Special", sold by Gath y Chaves, Ltd., Buenos Aires, was purchased.

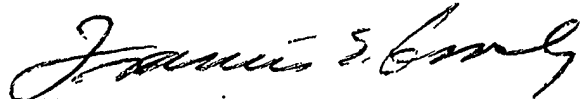
Re: EMERGENCY INFORMANTS FOR ARGENTINA

All of the above-mentioned products indicated as being products manufactured in Argentina are being forwarded under separate cover to the Bureau for experimentation. Where a sufficiently large quantity of American manufactured drugs were found available to assure that they might always be purchased during any emergency period in Argentina, no purchase of local products was made.

In referenced cablegram there is a list of twelve items that may be used or are necessary for the developing of secret ink. Inquiries reveal that the only one of these items not readily available in Argentina is carbon tetrachloride. It is practically impossible to secure this product in Argentina.

Acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, chloroform, grain alcohol, and nitric acid are available in large quantities and their continued availability is assured due to the fact that their supply in Argentina is almost exclusively produced here. The nitric acid is of very poor quality. Also, any type of laboratory ware, of either local or foreign manufacture, is available. [redacted] dithizone, sodium nitrite, and beta naphthol are all imported but are available in Argentina in large quantities.

Very truly yours,



Francis E. Crosby,
Legal Attache.

RWH/jar



RHC:AWK

80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Emergency Informants for
Argentina.

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the communication from the Legal Attache at Buenos Aires, dated August 12, 1944, submitting data and material in accordance with requests made in the Bureau's cablegram of August 7, 1944. The data and materials were requested for the purpose of establishing a number of locally available products in Argentina as practical for use in the preparation of secret inks, and to determine the availability of developer materials for these secret inks. As noted in the reference communication, there appears to be no difficulty in obtaining locally the necessary materials, the only scarce item being carbon tetrachloride. This latter material can be conveniently substituted, however. It appears that there are American products of wide variety easily available in Argentina.

The following data were developed in determining the adaptability of the materials submitted by the reference letter for use as secret inks. As determined by extensive laboratory testing it was found that the preparation [redacted] can be used for the preparation of a good high security secret ink of potential value for use by our own representatives. Several of the other preparations were found to be of particular value for use as simple and efficient secret inks by informants. The results of testing are as follows:

b3 Per CIA
b7E

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Memorandum
Mr. Carson
10/31/44
RHC

23

122

1/11/45
RHC